

Paper 2 Question 4 – COMPARING VIEWPOINTS (16 marks) REVISION

Use this sheet every time you revise this question.

Level	Skill descriptors
Level 4 Detailed, perceptive, 13–16 marks	Shows a detailed understanding of the similarities and differences between the ideas and perspectives <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compares ideas and perspectives in a perceptive way• Analyses how methods are used to convey ideas and perspectives• Selects judicious range of quotations from both texts
Level 3 Clear, relevant 9–12 marks	Shows a clear understanding of similarities and differences between the ideas and perspectives <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compares ideas and perspectives in a clear and relevant way• Explains clearly how methods are used to convey ideas and perspectives• Selects relevant quotations to support from both texts

Refer to both Source A and B

Compare how the two writers convey different viewpoints ABOUT ????????

In your answer you should:

- Compare their viewpoints
- Compare the methods they use to convey their viewpoints
- Support your answer with quotations.

Tips:

1. **A PARAGRAPH ON SOURCE A: Discuss two or three viewpoints (the cleverest ones) given in source A and analyse the methods used to convey them.**
2. **A PARAGRAPH ON SOURCE B: Give the viewpoints in source B and analyse the methods used to convey – REFER BACK TO SOURCE A SAYING HOW THESE VIEWPOINTS DIFFER (sometimes they might be similar).**
3. **A paragraph where you conclude; discuss the viewpoints that are different /similar between the two texts.**

Check your answer:

Once you have written your answer – highlight and label:

- any comments you have made comparing the viewpoints.
- any METHODS you have identified
- any explanations of **how** the methods identified convey the viewpoints of the writers.

There is a modelled and annotated by exam markers example on the next page. Check it out 😊



Response 2

Source A 'the Death Zone' is a 20th century non-fiction account of an expedition to Mount Everest. The author vividly describes their experience of the storm he endures. He describes it as a 'night from hell' for the climbers, implying that the storm was not only immensely powerful and intimidating, but also related to faith, sin and god. The image of hell indicates that the climbers have already died, without their knowing, such is the power of the storm. It also adds stock to the implication that this storm acted as some form of vengeance by the Gods to humanity for some grievous sin. It is described as an 'apocalyptic vision', and indeed for the climbers it does pose as a mortal threat. The storm isolates and terrifies each individual climber, every one of them fighting for their lives.

Source B, 'London Snow' is a 19th century diary entry by one Arthur Munby. Munby has a much more sedentary life than Matt Dickinson, the author of Source A. This is shown in his sense of wonderment and romanticism of the snowfall he experiences in London. He holds a quaint view of the snow, that influences his perspectives as he goes. He describes the snow experience as 'loveliness and utter purity', quite adversed to the 'apocalyptic vision' of Source A. This snowfall initially seems to have little effect on Munby, but as the diary entry progresses, he comes across homeless people in the cold, and becomes quite disenchanted with the whole affair. He later describes it in a more pessimistic sense: 'my heart seemed paralyzed' shows how he feels the snow infringes upon his quality of life and appears to stop him functioning as best he could. Despite these apparent issues and annoyances Munby encounters, they remain mere temporary inconveniences in the face of such mortal challenges Dickinson and the climbers face daily. Naturally, Arthur Munby holds no experience of mountaineering and therefore would not be subjected to these fatal event

For Dickinson, the storm attacks the climbers, as 'a constant bullying force', whereas Munby, by contrast had his beard freeze. Fatalities are the result of Everest's tempest, but on the other hand, even those with little to no material shelter suffer relatively little. One such homeless girl claimed to feel 'as cold as a frog'. This person Arthur Munby portrays as a victim in his recount of the day, and he clearly pities her, but her struggles appear almost insincere compared to the godly, overpowering strength the storm presents to the mountaineers, as both an apocalyptic vision and the combined forces of various destructive gods.

[COMMENT] [MARK]

show/hide all Filter: All

- Comparison
- Comment on methods
- Quotation/textual evidence
- Attitudes, ideas & perspectives
- Summative comment
- Mark

16 marks

Level 4